

## DRAFT APPENDIX 12 –Stormwater Management for Existing Development Program

Each Permittee shall implement a Stormwater Management for Existing Development (SMED) Program to control or reduce stormwater discharges to waters of the state from areas of existing development<sup>1</sup>. The Program shall aim to focus on strategic stormwater investments over longer planning timeframes.

This Appendix describes project criteria, area required to be managed by Permittees, and reporting SMED requirements in Permit Section S5.C.7.

### Permittee Assignment of Equivalent Acres

**Table 1: Proposed level of effort for Phase II Permittees.**

PERMITTEE	POPULATION	ASSIGNED EQUIVALENT ACRES BASED ON 5 ACRES/50,000 POP.
CITY OF MEDINA	2,915	0.3
CITY OF CLYDE HILL	3,126	0.3
CITY OF ALGONA	3,290	0.3
CITY OF GRANITE FALLS	4,450	0.4
CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND	4,697	0.5
CITY OF BRIER	6,560	0.7
CITY OF STEILACOOM	6,727	0.7
CITY OF NORMANDY PARK	6,771	0.7
CITY OF FIRCREST	7,156	0.7
CITY OF PACIFIC	7,235	0.7
CITY OF DUVALL	8,034	0.8
CITY OF MILTON	8,697	0.9
CITY OF ORTING	9,041	0.9
CITY OF BURLINGTON	9,152	0.9
CITY OF SNOHOMISH	10,126	1.0
CITY OF DUPONT	10,151	1.0
CITY OF SHELTON	10,371	1.0
CITY OF SUMNER	10,621	1.1
CITY OF FIFE	10,999	1.1
COUNTY OF SKAGIT	11,396	1.1
CITY OF POULSBO	11,975	1.2
CITY OF GIG HARBOR	12,029	1.2

<sup>1</sup> New Permittees are exempt from this permit section.

PERMITTEE	POPULATION	ASSIGNED EQUIVALENT ACRES BASED ON 5 ACRES/50,000 POP.
CITY OF EDGEWOOD	12,327	1.2
CITY OF SEDRO-WOOLLEY	12,421	1.2
CITY OF ENUMCLAW	12,543	1.3
CITY OF KELSO	12,720	1.3
CITY OF NEWCASTLE	13,017	1.3
COUNTY OF COWLITZ	13,059	1.3
CITY OF WOODINVILLE	13,069	1.3
CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK	13,630	1.4
CITY OF SNOQUALMIE	14,121	1.4
CITY OF FERNDALE	15,048	1.5
CITY OF PORT ORCHARD	15,587	1.6
CITY OF LYNDEN	15,749	1.6
COUNTY OF WHATCOM	16,401	1.6
CITY OF ABERDEEN	17,013	1.7
CITY OF WASHOUGAL	17,039	1.7
CITY OF ANACORTES	17,637	1.8
CITY OF CENTRALIA	18,183	1.8
CITY OF MONROE	19,699	2.0
CITY OF ARLINGTON	19,868	2.0
CITY OF PORT ANGELES	19,960	2.0
CITY OF BATTLE GROUND	20,743	2.1
CITY OF COVINGTON	20,777	2.1
CITY OF MILL CREEK	20,926	2.1
CITY OF MOUNTLAKE TERRACE	21,286	2.1
CITY OF MUKILTEO	21,538	2.2
CITY OF BUCKLEY	21,750	2.2
CITY OF TUKWILA	21,798	2.2
CITY OF MAPLE VALLEY	23,013	2.3
CITY OF KENMORE	23,914	2.4
CITY OF OAK HARBOR	24,662	2.5
CITY OF BAINBRIDGE ISLAND	24,825	2.5
CITY OF TUMWATER	25,573	2.6
CITY OF MERCER ISLAND	25,748	2.6
CITY OF CAMAS	26,050	2.6
CITY OF BONNEY LAKE	26,065	2.6

PERMITTEE	POPULATION	ASSIGNED EQUIVALENT ACRES BASED ON 5 ACRES/50,000 POP.
CITY OF BOTHELL	28,956	2.9
CITY OF SEATAC	31,454	3.1
CITY OF DES MOINES	32,888	3.3
CITY OF UNIVERSITY PLACE	34,866	3.5
CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	35,219	3.5
CITY OF LAKE STEVENS	35,630	3.6
CITY OF LONGVIEW	37,818	3.8
CITY OF LYNNWOOD	38,568	3.9
CITY OF ISSAQUAH	40,051	4.0
CITY OF EDMONDS	42,858	4.3
CITY OF PUYALLUP	42,973	4.3
CITY OF BREMERTON	43,505	4.4
COUNTY OF THURSTON	50,611	5.1
CITY OF BURIED	52,066	5.2
CITY OF LACEY	53,526	5.4
CITY OF OLYMPIA	55,382	5.5
CITY OF SHORELINE	58,608	5.9
CITY OF LAKEWOOD	63,612	6.4
CITY OF SAMMAMISH	67,455	6.7
CITY OF MARYSVILLE	70,714	7.1
CITY OF REDMOND	73,256	7.3
COUNTY OF KITSAP	74,623	7.5
CITY OF AUBURN	87,256	8.7
CITY OF BELLINGHAM	91,482	9.1
CITY OF KIRKLAND	92,175	9.2
CITY OF FEDERAL WAY	101,030	10.1
CITY OF RENTON	106,785	10.7
CITY OF EVERETT	110,629	11.1
CITY OF KENT	136,588	13.7
CITY OF BELLEVUE	151,854	15
CITY OF VANCOUVER	190,915	15

## Stormwater Management Action Plan

During the 2019 Permit term, where applicable, Permittees were required to develop a Stormwater Management Action Plan (SMAP) for a high priority catchment area.

The SMAP is required to identify:

1. A description of the stormwater facility retrofits needed for the area, including the BMP types and preferred locations.
2. Land management/development strategies and/or actions identified for water quality management.
3. Targeted, enhanced, or customized implementation of stormwater management actions related to permit sections within S5, including:
  - a. IDDE field screening,
  - b. Prioritization of Source Control inspections,
  - c. O&M inspections or enhanced maintenance, or
  - d. Public Education and Outreach behavior change programs.

Identified actions shall support other specifically identified stormwater management strategies for the basin overall, or for the catchment area in particular.

- If applicable, identification of changes needed to local long-range plans, to address SMAP priorities.
- A proposed implementation schedule and budget sources for:
  - Short-term actions (i.e., actions to be accomplished within six years), and
  - Long-term actions (i.e., actions to be accomplished within seven to 20 years).
- A process and schedule to provide future assessment and feedback to improve the planning process and implementation of procedures or projects.

## Project Types

### Stormwater Facility Retrofits

Stormwater facility retrofits means both projects that retrofit existing treatment and/or flow control facilities and new flow control or treatment facilities or BMPs that will address impacts from existing development. SMAPs were intended to identify the needed flow control or runoff treatment BMP types and preferred locations. BMPs or project types included in this section match the Opportunistic Project types for stormwater facility retrofits:

#### New Flow Control Facilities

Flow control facilities need not be regional. These facilities do not have to meet the “standard flow control requirement” (refer to Appendix 1, Section 4.7) but they shall be new facilities designed to control stormwater flow from existing development. Project proponents that don’t follow design criteria from the SWMMWW, or equivalent manual, should be prepared to provide additional project details at Ecology’s request to support calculations for equivalent area. Qualifying projects in this category will be compared against the Flow Control Standard (Minimum Requirement #7).

### New Runoff Treatment Facilities

Runoff treatment facilities include facilities that provide oil control, phosphorus treatment, enhanced (dissolved metals) treatment, and basic treatment. Facilities in this category do not have to meet runoff treatment requirements (e.g., treat 91% of the average annual runoff) but they shall be new facilities that provide a treatment benefit for existing development. Project proponents that don't follow design criteria from the SWMMWW, or equivalent manual, should be prepared to provide additional project details at Ecology's request to support calculations for equivalent area. Qualifying projects in this category will be compared against the Runoff Treatment Standard (Minimum Requirement #6).

### New LID BMPs

These facilities are consistent with the lists of On-Site Stormwater Management BMPs of Minimum Requirement 5 and reduce the volume of runoff by infiltrating runoff from the small, more frequent storms. Qualifying new LID BMP projects result in the reduction or prevention of hydrologic changes through use of on-site (e.g., infiltration, dispersion, evapotranspiration, rainwater harvesting) stormwater management BMPs. Qualifying projects in this category will be compared against the LID Performance Standard (Minimum Requirement #5).

### Retrofitting of Existing Treatment and/or Flow Control Facilities

Retrofitting is expected to occur on previously constructed stormwater facilities that, if modified, would provide additional hydrologic or runoff treatment benefits. For example, Ecology considers the retrofit of a stormwater pond to provide a settling area and more storage, a retrofit to a stormwater facility.

### Land Management/Development Strategies

SMAPs may include identification of lands to protect or conserve from impervious surface conversions or native vegetation removal, and the strategic means for providing the needed protection, which could be addressed via purchase or zoning or land use policy changes, to name a few options. SMAP may also include other zoning or land use policy changes deemed necessary to prevent the water body from maintaining its current designated uses.

### Targeted, Enhanced, or Customized Stormwater Management Actions

SMAP may include implementation of targeted, enhanced, or customized implementation of stormwater management actions related to the following Permit provisions within S5.C in addition to the other required SMAP actions:

- Focused or more frequent IDDE field screening;
- Prioritization of Source Control inspections;
- O&M inspections or enhanced maintenance of facilities you own or operate;
- Maintenance that requires capital construction of more than \$25,000; and/or
- Public Education and Outreach behavior change programs to support SMAP actions for the receiving water overall, or for the catchment area in particular.

### Opportunistic Stormwater Investments

Below is a listing of eligible opportunistic project types, outside of SMAPs, that Permittees may implement to receive credits toward managed acres. Project types listed as 2-8 are non-structural BMPs that will receive limited credit for this permit term.

#### Project Types

##### (1) Stormwater facility retrofits (as described above):

- a. New flow control facility
- b. New runoff treatment facility (or treatment and flow control facility)
- c. New LID BMPs
- d. Retrofit of existing treatment and/or flow control facility

##### (2) Maintenance with capital construction costs $\geq$ \$25,000

This project type applies to maintenance or repair projects that improve the hydrologic or treatment performance of stormwater facilities. This project type is directly related to Operations and Maintenance Program requirements at S5.C.9.a.ii. which reflects that maintenance projects, including repairs, which require capital construction  $\geq$  \$25,000 are not subject to the required 2-year window for completing the maintenance. These projects typically compete with the other types of retrofit projects for limited capital construction funding. Ecology intends that these projects be reflected in the SMED program to provide a comprehensive view of MS4 maintenance activities and requirements. Permittees may develop criteria for identifying maintenance projects that reach the capital construction cost threshold on an area-wide or system-wide basis per the requirement in S5.C.9.b.ii.(g). A maintenance project that removes sediment from an existing pond to re-establish the original design volume, will qualify under this project type.

##### (3) Property Acquisition for Water Quality and/or Flow Control Benefits

This category excludes the purchase of property for the siting of a stormwater facility. Instead, purchase of a likely development site to permanently prevent it from being developed would qualify under this category. This category includes forest protection and conservation easements. Riparian habitat acquisition qualifies under this project type. Property used for dispersion does not qualify under this project type; it is considered a New LID BMP.

#### (4) Restoration of Riparian Buffers

This project type describes planting and restoring of riparian buffers above the ordinary high watermark that can reduce the discharge of pollutants and reduce impacts to waters of the state by protecting or restoring hydrologic capacity.

#### (5) Restoration of Forest Cover

This project type describes planting and restoring of forest cover that can reduce the discharge of pollutants and reduce impacts to waters of the state by protecting or restoring hydrologic capacity.

#### (6) Floodplain Reconnection Projects on Water Bodies That Are Not Flow Control Exempt Per Appendix 1

Qualifying floodplain reconnection projects will provide flow reduction and runoff treatment benefits.

#### (7) Permanent Removal of Impervious Surfaces

This project type describes permanent removal of impervious surfaces and replacement with pervious vegetated surfaces meeting BMP T5.13 or trees that promote infiltration, dispersion, and uptake by plants or reduce the amount of pollution generating impervious surfaces.

#### (8) Sweeping and line cleaning

Sweeping and line cleaning shall be documented to be in addition to the requirements established in S5.C.9 Operation and Maintenance.

### Non-Qualifying Project Types

1. Projects that do not have a nexus with the current MS4 or do not prevent future MS4 impacts.
2. Projects that occur within the receiving water do not qualify, including but not limited to:
  - a. In-channel habitat and stream restoration
  - b. Fish barrier removal
  - c. Stabilization of down cutting
  - d. In-stream culvert replacement
  - e. Mitigation projects otherwise required to compensate for problems caused by excessive stormwater runoff peak flows and geomorphologically significant flows

### How to Calculate Equivalent Acres

Use this section to determine how to credit project types to meeting the assigned Equivalent Acres in Table 1.

### **SMAP: Land Management/Development Strategies and Targeted, Enhanced, Custom SWMP**

Permittees that continue to engage in or complete these project types may receive 25% of their assigned equivalent acres from Table 1 by implementing one or both project types. For both of these project types, Permittees shall document actions taken, planned, and estimated/anticipated stormwater benefits of actions.

For land management or development strategies, Permittees must document the process to develop, adopt or implement (or both) the strategy. Permittees must describe and document the public process, meetings, and method of implementation.

Targeted, Enhanced, Custom SWMP actions shall be actions applied to the SMAP area and exceeds the requirements described in the respective program Permit section. For example, a behavior change program applied to the SMAP area must be in addition to another behavior change campaign being implemented during the same permit term.

### **Stormwater Facility Retrofits**

Use the following procedures to calculate the areas managed by stormwater facility retrofits.

#### **How to Calculate Area for Small Projects under 1 Acre**

Small stormwater facility retrofit projects can receive equivalent acres through a simpler point calculation, by determining the total area (in acres) draining to the project.

This procedure only applies to projects whose total basin area is less than 1.0 acres. Projects with basin areas larger than 1 acre must follow the Equivalent Area Calculation process.

A single project may be eligible to earn SMED points for LID, Runoff Treatment, and Flow Control, based on the water quality benefits provided by the project.

#### **Runoff Treatment Equivalent Area Process**

1. Determine the total area (in acres) draining to the project. This is called the “full basin” in these steps.
2. Use an approved continuous simulation model to determine the required New/Redevelopment Runoff Treatment flow (cfs) or Volume (ac-ft) for the full basin using WWHM 2012.
3. Determine the flow rate or volume provided by the project. This is the “actual” runoff treatment flow rate or volume of a new BMP project, or the “actual” flow rate or volume added through a project that retrofits an existing BMP.
4. Divide the actual flow rate or volume (3) by the full basin required flow rate or volume (2) to get the Runoff Treatment Benefit ratio.
5. Multiply the Runoff Treatment Benefit ratio (4) by the full basin area (1) to get the MR #6 Runoff Treatment Equivalent area. The equivalent area cannot be greater than the full basin area.



### Flow Control Equivalent Area Process

1. Determine the total area (in acres) draining to the project. This is called the “full basin” in these steps. This area can include basins upstream of the new pond that are upstream of other retention/detention facilities if there is a series of facilities that work together to control stormwater flows.
2. Use an approved continuous simulation model, to calculate the amount of retention/detention storage required to meet the Standard Flow Control Requirement (refer to Permit Appendix 1, Section 4.7) (e.g., match developed discharge durations to applicable pre-developed durations for the range of pre-developed discharge rates from 50% of the 2-year peak flow up to the full 50-year peak flow) for the full basin.
3. Identify the volume of retention/detention at the overflow installed for the project (ac-ft). This is the “actual” retention/detention volume of a new BMP project, or the “actual” volume added through a project that retrofits an existing BMP.
4. Divide the actual retention/detention volume (3) by the full basin required New/Redevelopment retention/detention volume (2) to get the Flow Control Benefit ratio. If the ratio is greater than 1.0, use 1.0 as your Flow Control Benefit ratio.
5. Multiply the Flow Control Benefit ratio (4) by the full basin area (1) to get the Flow Control Equivalent area. The equivalent area cannot be greater than the full basin area.

### LID Performance Standard Equivalent Area Process

1. Determine the total area (in acres) draining to the project. This is called the “full basin” in these steps.
2. Run the Western Washington Hydrology Model (WWHM), or other approved continuous simulation model, to determine if the BMP meets the LID Performance Standard for the full basin area.
  - If the project meets the LID Performance Standard, the Equivalent Area equals the area draining to the BMP.
  - If the project uses Full Dispersion functionally equivalent to BMP T 5.30 in Chapter 5 of Volume V of the *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*, the Equivalent Area equals the area draining to the BMP.
3. If the project does not meet the LID Performance Standard for the full basin use the Western Washington Hydrology Model (WWHM 2012), or other approved continuous simulation model to calculate the infiltration area of the BMP required to meet the LID Performance Standard Requirement (refer to Permit Appendix 1, Section 4.5) (e.g., match developed discharge durations to applicable pre-developed durations for the range of pre-developed discharge rates from 8% of the 2-year peak flow up to 50% of the 2-year peak flow). Identify the area available for infiltration in the new facility. This is the “required” New/Redevelopment infiltration area for a new BMP project, or the “required” area added through a project that retrofits an existing BMP.

4. Determine the infiltration area provided by the project under consideration. This is the “actual” infiltration area.
5. Divide the actual infiltration area (4) by required New/Redevelopment infiltration area (3) to get the LID Benefit ratio.
6. Multiply the LID Benefit ratio (5) by the full basin area (1) to get LID Equivalent area. The equivalent area cannot be greater than the full basin area.

### Opportunistic project types (non-structural)

Permittees that implement these project types may receive up to 25% of the assigned equivalent acres. Actions above the 25% may still be reported, but will not receive credit. For these project types, the total project area is multiplied by the factor shown below.

**Table 2: Non-structural project type multipliers**

Project type	Project type factor
Maintenance with capital construction costs $\geq$ \$25,000	0.5 times the acres served by the maintenance activity
Property acquisition	0.5 times acres acquired
Restoration of riparian buffer	0.35 times acres restored
Restoration of forest cover	0.25 times acres restored
Floodplain reconnection projects	0.10 times acres reconnected
Removal of impervious surfaces	1.0 times sq. ft of impervious surface removed
Sweeping and line cleaning	0.1 times (curb miles swept x (#event/year-3)) 0.01 times the linear feet of lines cleaned

**Street Sweeping Programs** – Permittees may include street sweeping area, only if they are above and beyond the sweeping requirements in S5.C.9 Operations and Maintenance. They must be designed, executed, and documented to have the following characteristics:

- Only using a high efficiency sweeper.
- Only street sweeping routes from applicable MS4 service areas can be used to support runoff treatment benefit calculations.

- Qualifying street sweeping program is based on curb miles or acres swept (as documented through broom use and tracking of parked cars, vegetation, and other conditions that prevent the sweeper from reaching the edge of the roadway) and frequency of sweeping that is in addition to the street sweeping requirements in S5.C.9 Operations and Maintenance Program.

**Stormdrain Line Cleaning Programs** – Equivalent Area is based solely on line-feet cleaned during the specified time. Line cleaning of the same section of stormwater conveyance pipe within a 5-year permit cycle does not qualify. Portions of lines that were inaccessible during line cleaning cannot be included in the calculation. If line cleaning is used to comply with S5.C.9 Catch Basin Inspection Alternative (c), it cannot be counted here.

### How to Calculate Credit for Regional Collaboration

If a regional collaborative project reaches a cross-jurisdictional agreement, or committed funding stage, Phase II permittees may receive up to 25 percent of their assigned acreage credit from these collaborative projects. Once a project is complete, the Permittee will receive credit for their individual assignment.

### Instructions for Appendix 12 Reporting

Each year, City and County Permittees must submit an updated list of SMED projects to Ecology with their Annual Reports. Table 2 provides the format for this reporting. The submittal shall be in .xlsx (Excel) file. This section provides additional information and instructions for completing Table 1, as required, per Permit section S5.C.7.

Even though the defined level of effort is due to be tallied at the end of 2029, Annual Reporting of projects provides the opportunity to track and report progress. Fill in all values as completely as possible each year. In subsequent years, Permittees should update the values for each project and add projects to new rows, as needed. You may remove projects that are cancelled or otherwise will not be used toward achieving the defined level of effort (as expressed in equivalent acres as shown in Table 1). Projects that were started on or after January 1, 2023 and are fully funded by March 31, 2028 may be included.

Enter Design and Construction of stormwater facility retrofits on separate lines. Only show the Design Status until the project is completed or fully funded. Then add the new line for the Construction status.

(An excel annual reporting template will be provided which includes in the information in this appendix)

## Project List & Project Name

Permittees shall assign each project its own row. Project names may change over time. If a project name changes, include a note or parenthetical that ties the new name to the old name. Maintenance actions with a recurring event frequency over multiple years must be named uniquely for each year (e.g., Sweeping for WQ 2025).

## Project Type

Project type shall be reported as described in this Appendix, distinguish between SMAP and opportunistic project types.

SMAP land management/development strategies or Targeted, enhanced, or customized SWMP actions must be fully described, including completed and anticipated actions.

## Transportation-related Project Type

Describe how a project is transportation related. Note here whether the project is managing stormwater from road surfaces.

## Status

Report the status of the project type as follows:

- The started construction stage is for stormwater retrofit facilities that have begun a construction activities.
- Complete/Implementation stage is for SMAP land management/development strategies or Targeted, enhanced, or customized SWMP actions. Or for completed retrofit projects, fully executed property purchases, implemented maintenance actions (as described herein), and completed restoration projects. A restoration project is not considered completed until any maintenance warranty times established with the construction contract have been completed, or vegetation establishment can be verified.
- Fully Funded is for stormwater facility retrofit projects that are at or beyond 60% design and there is a documented source of funding and commitment to complete the project during the next permit cycle by March 31, 2028.
- For tracking purposes, update the status of projects for each yearly submittal.

## Cost Estimate

Estimate total project costs and update costs over the course of the project where known.

Where known, include local/state/federal funding sources by percentage in the 'Comments' field. Once a project is complete, the comments should reflect the accurate funding source distribution. For projects still underway, you may want to include an explanatory note to distinguish between funding sources that are secured and funding sources that you estimate.

### Basin Area

Enter the total area served by the stormwater retrofit facility project (e.g., the full basin area). For stormwater facilities, this is the catchment area contributing runoff to the facility, including upstream facilities working as a system.

If the project serves an area under one acre, enter the total area for the basin. There are more detailed instructions in the “How to Calculate Area for Small Projects Under One Acre”.

### LID Equivalent Area

For each stormwater retrofit facility project that you expect to result in a hydrologic benefit for small storms, use the LID Performance Standard Equivalent Area process described in the section titled ‘How to Calculate Equivalent Area’.

### Runoff Treatment (RT) Equivalent Area

For each stormwater retrofit facility project that you expect to result in a runoff treatment benefit (e.g., TSS, dissolved Copper, dissolved Zinc, or Total Phosphorus), calculate Runoff Treatment Equivalent Area as described in the section titled, “How to Calculate Equivalent Area.”

### Flow Control (FC) Equivalent Area

For each stormwater retrofit facility project that you expect to result in a hydrologic benefit for larger storms, use the Flow Control Equivalent Area process described in the section titled ‘How to Calculate Equivalent Area’.

### Other Project Area

For other project types, that are not stormwater retrofit facility, enter the area for the relevant project type:

- The area purchased or otherwise conserved or restored.
- For line cleaning projects, this is the line miles cleaned.
- For street sweeping projects, enter the amount for curb miles or acres swept.

Specify the units used for any area. For street sweeping, one curb mile for an 8.25 wide sweep from the curb would cover an area equal to one acre. If you use curb miles as the unit, but your sweeper width is different than this, specify the sweeper width.

### Tribal benefits

Identify Project types that intend to provide stormwater management benefits to tribal waters or resources.

### Overburdened Communities

Identify Project types that intend to provide stormwater management benefits to overburdened communities.

### Total Equivalent Acres

Provide the calculated value of the Equivalent Acres for each Project type. For Project types receiving a percentage of the assigned acres, provide the total acres based on the calculation.

If the project provides benefits for standard flow control and/or runoff treatment, and/or LID, calculate equivalent areas for each benefit. **The Equivalent Acres for LID, runoff treatment, and flow control can be totaled.** For example, a bioretention facility would get equivalent acres for LID, based on the LID performance standard, Runoff Treatment Equivalent Acres for the amount that infiltrates through the bioretention soil media, and Flow Control Equivalent Acres based on the amount that does not overflow.

### Latitude/Longitude

If your project has multiple locations, include a Lat/Long for each location and describe the reason why in an explanatory note. Report Lat/Long in decimal degrees to six decimal places, and include the Geographic Coordinate System (e.g., WGS84). Maintenance actions that cover a geographic area shall provide zip codes for the area addressed and attach a map with the final reporting period.

### Receiving Waterbody Name

List the waterbody to which the stormwater from the project discharges. If a receiving water body is unnamed, also include the name of the water body that the unnamed creek/lake is a tributary. Also indicate if the stormwater from the project is infiltrated wholly or partially to groundwater.

### Comments

This section can also be used to note any other information you feel is relevant, that is not addressed in other columns.